

that has been disguised or impaired by commencing decompositions.

In order to ascertain if much larger doses than any that could under any circumstances be introduced into the food eaten at a meal, could produce any injurious effect, I took at various times different doses of the iodate, the largest dose taken being 1 grm. This dose left a slight after-taste in the mouth, but I perceived no inconvenience, except a slight head-ache next day, an increased appetite, and, generally, such effects as might follow taking an ordinary dose of quinine. Some of my friends have tried small doses, such as a decigram. at a time, in some cases with no sensible effect, in others with marked increase of appetite and increase of vigour. But it is in cases of fever and of attack by diseases such as typhus and cholera, propagated by some specific organic poison, that I should expect the exhibition of iodate of calcium to be followed by marked effects. A layman has small opportunity of making experiments in such directions. On one occasion, however, after exposure for some time to foul putrid odours, I found myself attacked by the usual premonitory symptoms of a typhoid fever, and all these symptoms *entirely* disappeared within a few hours after taking about a decigram. of the iodate: one of my friends can give similar testimony. It appears to me that the iodate acts simply as a tonic on persons in health, but that, when there is an organic virus in the system, it is a potent agent in destroying such virus and in purifying the system. As a minor application, I may mention that the iodate has given speedy relief in cases of tooth-ache arising from caries.

I have made some experiments on the iodates of sodium, potassium, and of magnesium, in reference to any power they might have as antiseptics or disinfectants, but find them, although not quite without effect, very feeble as compared with iodate of calcium.—*Chemical News.*